

W. H. RICHARDSON.  
Bottles.

No. 146,783.

Patented Jan. 27, 1874.

Fig. 1

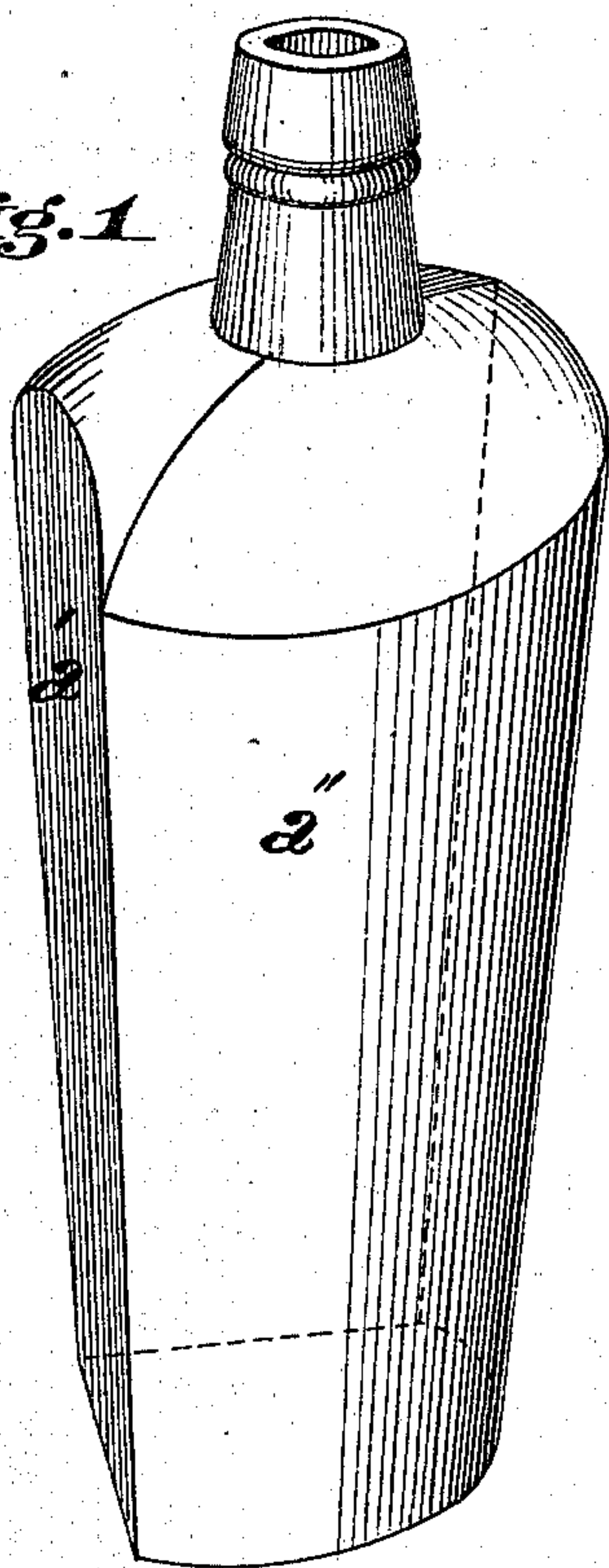


Fig. 2

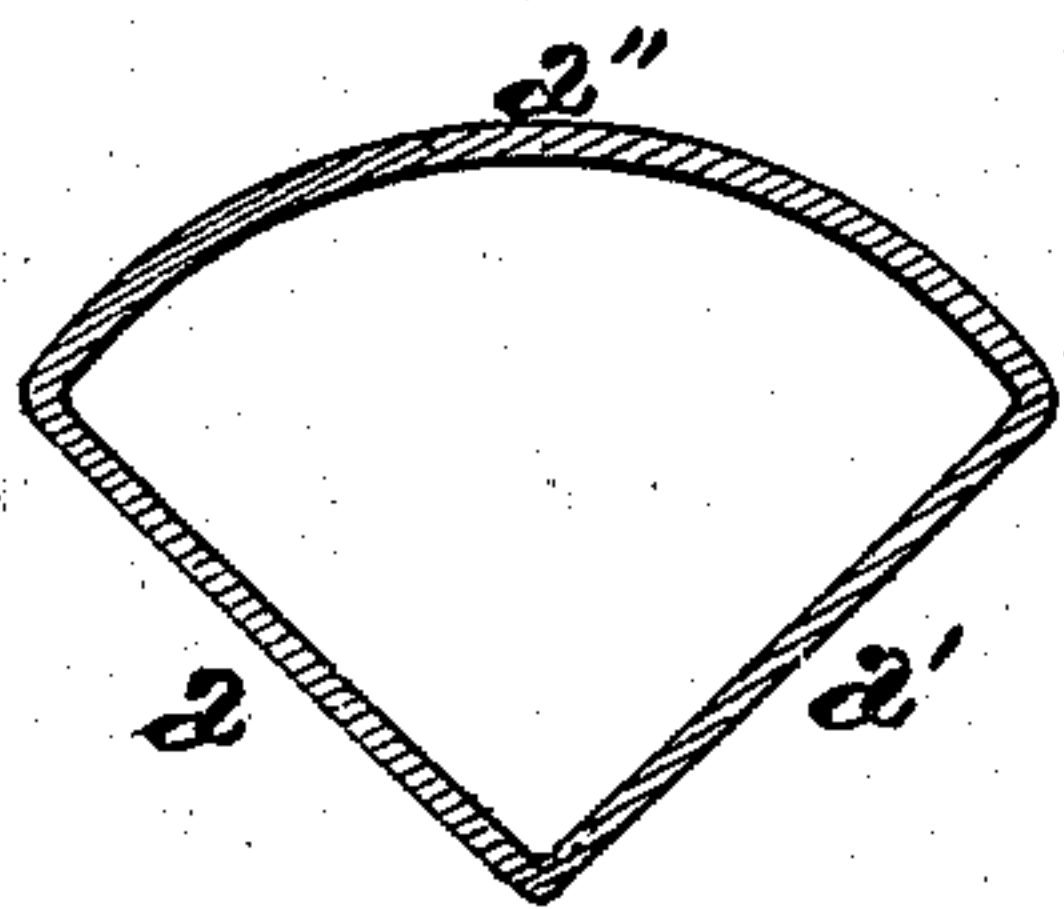
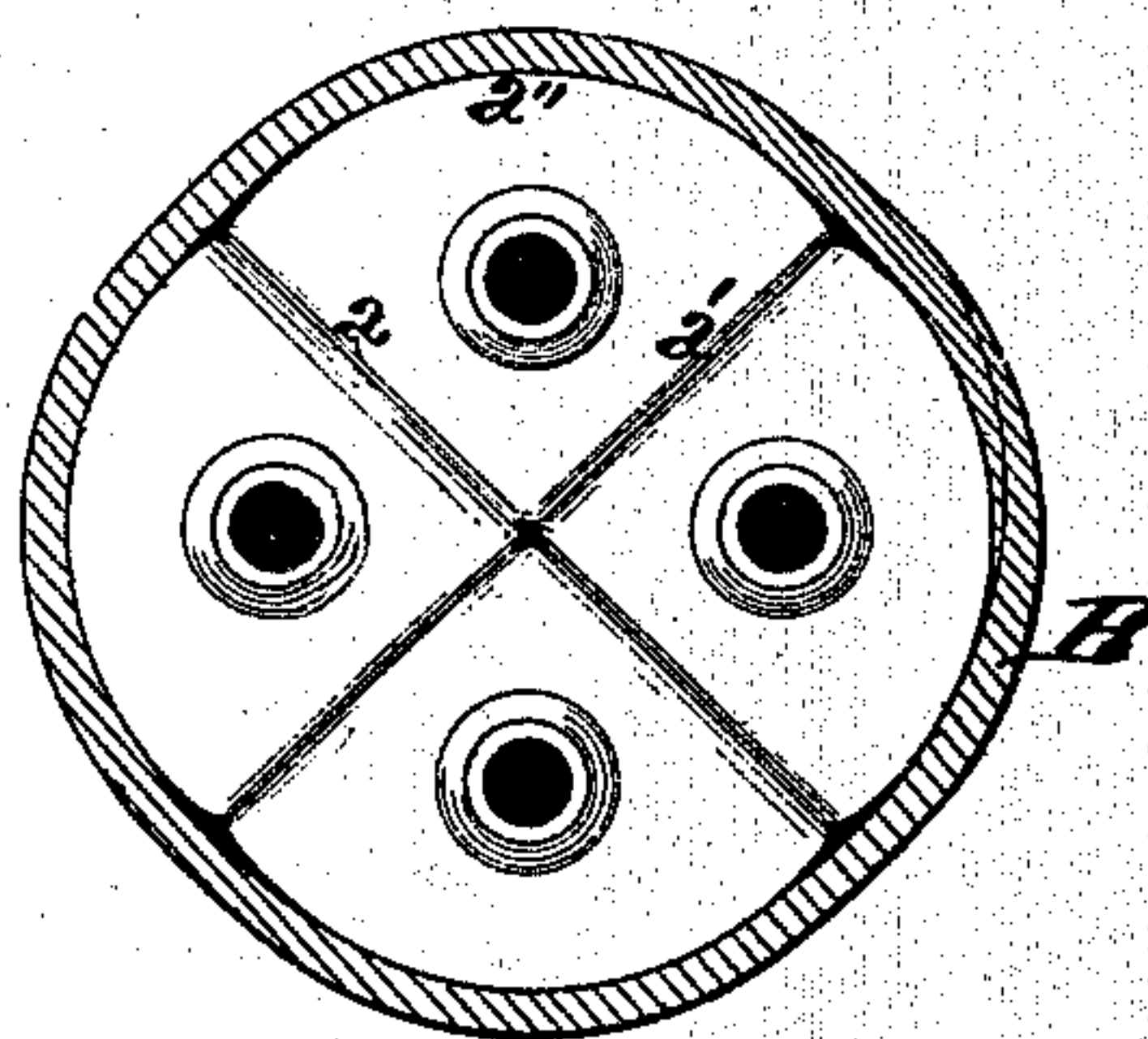


Fig. 3



Attest

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN BOTTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **146,783**, dated January 27, 1874; application filed January 12, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in the Construction of Glass Bottles, of which the following is a specification:

My invention consists of a glass bottle of peculiar construction, the object of which is to secure the following advantages: First, the exposure of a larger label surface, having side limits, than has heretofore been attained; second, adaptability for compact packing for shipment; third, adaptability for convenient packing for shipment; fourth, great strength for resisting or sustaining accidental blows; fifth, attractive shape to command immediate attention to the label defining the contents, when labeled and exposed for sale; sixth, non-liability to accidental destruction by rolling.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bottle constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of four of the bottles packed in a shipping-case.

The bottle in cross-section is made up or composed of three sides, two of which,  $a a'$ , are right lines, and the other  $a''$  curvilinear. The sides  $a a'$  may be at right angles to each other, as shown, or vary from right angles for special uses. Each of the sides is preferably tapering in the direction of its length, being of the greater width at the upper end, as shown. The curved side  $a''$  is for the label, the junction of this side, the sides  $a a'$ , defining the width or side limits of the label. It is obvious that the side  $a''$  gives as much visible and effective width for label as is attainable in a

circular bottle of four times its sectional area. This gives the important advantage of permitting the exposure of four labels to the front in a show-window on four bottles, the united capacity of which is only equal to one circular bottle having a visible surface for one label only of the same size. The composite form of the bottle, two straight lines and a curve, provides for the packing of four bottles, at least, compactly in one circular packing-case, B, as shown in Fig. 3, and the tapering form of the sides enables the bottles to easily enter the case B and to be tightly pressed down within it. The general shape of the bottle being of unique configuration is designed to command sufficient attention to insure the reading of the label, and its form in cross-section is adapted by the prominence of its angles to resist or sustain blows without fracture, and to prevent the rolling of the bottle when laid on any one of its sides.

I claim—

1. A glass bottle, the configuration of which, in cross-section, is composed of three sides, two of which are rectilinear and the other curvilinear, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. A glass bottle whose shape in cross-section is made up of two straight lines and a curve, and whose sides are tapering in the direction of its length, substantially in the manner and for the purpose specified.

In testimony of which invention I hereunto set my hand.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

R. M. HUNTER,  
J. L. WARTMANN.